Numb. 866

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13. 1738.

No 874.

To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

IF there be any thing in the following Lines that sets a *late Case* in a proper Light, you will, I make no question, if convenient, suffer them to make their Appearance by the Canal of your Paper. If otherwise, I must desire you to let them be sealed up, and left till call'd for in the Name of -----

A Volunteer.

To the Reverend Mr. Wh——y.

PERPLEX'D, it comes at last thy *teizing* * *Case*:
Good Lord! what *Patience* shewn to get a *Place!*
Did ever *Martyr Persevere* like Thee!
Or shew a Spirit of more Constancy?
Full *Ten* long Years, and *more Attendance* giv'n!
Wou'dst thou waste Half in *Pray'r* to merit *Heav'n?*
Fell Disappointment! What a bitter Pill!
Thou *Source* of *Patriot Saints!* of *all Ill-will!*
Laymen for Thee, how much soe'er 'gainst Grain,
Resent, *take Orders*, Scribble and Complain:
However fit to shine in publick Scenes,
Without the Pow'r, possess'd of all the Means,
Stabbing Reflection! Nor at Twenty-four
To taste those Joys ----- a Bottle and a Whore!
Compell'd to make a Nauseous Draught go down,
And quit *dear Revels* for a *Parson's Gown!*
Thy Prime worn out, O Dire! in *dangling Hope!*
Thousands, much less provok'd, wou'd buy a Rope.
Be *mod'rate* still, nor trust encreasing Rage,
Left Madness finish thy *concluding* Page.
Yet if thou must spin out the *self Debate*,
Now of Lord *K---g*, and now of *W----* prate;
Must feast thy self with *thy own Consequence*,
Tho' at thy *Pocket's* and thy *Head's* Expence,
E'en *publish* on, and *wildly* calculate:
In thy Account, *Hopes*, *Merits*, *Losses*, State:
Menace the *Minister* with *Things untold*,
Some deep *Reserve* to force th' unwilling *Gold*:
The Town will Laugh----thy Rev'rend Brethren see,
Poor *Budgel* only was a Type of Thee.

* *I cannot resist making a Note here.* ------ *If every* Place Beggar *who was refus'd, should take it into his Head to fancy himself injur'd, and had the same* Boldness *of* Resolution, *to do himself Justice, with the same* impertinent Redundancy *of the Reverend Author in Question, the Town would not afford* Presses *to print* Cases, *nor* Shops *to* contain *them.*

SIR,

YOUR Paper of *March* the 27th, is manifestly Just in all the Remarks upon a *very great Writer.*

If my Notice of that Writer's last Invitation of *Horace* can deserve any Place in a *Gazetteer*, it is at your Service.

I am, SIR,
Bath, May. 30. 1738. *Very much Your's.*

To Mr. POPE.

THE Strength of Diction, ---- the Surprize of Thought,
And Point of Wit are in Perfection brought
From your own Growth. And your Translations prove
An *English Horace* will engross our Love,
Long as your Muse so delicately sings,
In native Words, of nat'ralized Things.
Yet I wou'd humbly ask, without Offence,
How far it might have rais'd that Excellence
If *Mapp* had stood for *Chesselden* and *Mead.*
---Hold: I forget.---- The wond'rous *Mapp* is dead!
But *Rysbrack* lives; and with superior Grace
Had serv'd for *Glyco*, in the Giant's Place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Northampton, April 10. On Saturday last Henry Clerk, a Butcher, was committed to our Gaol for the barbarous and inhuman Murder committed the Night before on the Body of John Humphreys, of Morton Pinkeny in this County, by stabbing him in the Left Side of his Neck, over his Collar Bone, with a long Clasp Knife, which prick'd him to the Heart, so that he died in a few Minutes.

Reading, April 8. Last Night the Felons in our County Gaol attempted to kill the Turnkey, by pulling him down in the Dungeon in order to stab him with a Knife they had concealed for that Purpose; but were happily prevented by the friendly Assistance of the Debtors, and the timely coming of Mr. Wiseman the Keeper. The Ringleaders were Francis Hill, condemn'd for Murder, and afterwards ordered to be transported for Life. George Fuller of Maidenhead, condemn'd likewise and reprieved, and Barnaby Macdonald, detained on Suspicion of setting Fire to Mrs Peacock's Outhouse. They were all secured, put into the Collar, Hand-cuffed, well loaded with Irons, and stapled down to the Floor of the condemn'd Room.

Gloucester, April 8. We have an Account from Orchesston, near Shrewton, Wilts, that Richard Erwood, a Shepherd, near 65 Years of Age, was bit in the Lip by his own mad Dog, and notwithstanding all immediate Precautions were used, (as the Salt Water, &c.) he died in three or four Days after he found the Effects of the Bite began to operate, which was about a Month from the Time he received it.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, April 8. Since my last arrived the King George Packet, Uring, from Lisbon; the Maritto, Clark, from Topsham, for Cadiz; the Jane and Draper, Hamilton, from London for Belfast. Remain the Expedition Packet for Lisbon, and the Eagle and the Townshend Packets for the Grovne.

Pool, April 10. Since my last sailed from hence the Amy and Sarah, Walker; the Endeavour, Smith; the Rainbow, Scott; and the Hopewell, Chambers, all of this Port for Newfoundland; and out of Studland Bay (where they were obliged to stop by contrary Winds) the Patience, Dean; the Ann and Mary, Thompson; the Friend's Adventure, Wallis; and the Sarah, Reeks, all of this Port for Lisbon.

Southampton, April 10. Since my last arrived at this Port the Four Friends of and from Sherbrook, Terrier; the Friend's Delight, of and from Guernsey, Folla; the Francis and Mary of Dublin, Vassor, from the Canaries.

Deal, April 11. Wind S. Arrived and sailed for the River, his Majesty's Ship the Dursley Galley, from Portsmouth; the Marmaduke, Bowman, from Lisbon; the Mary, M'Commel, from Oporto. No Ship in the Downs.

LONDON.

The Duke and Dutchess of Hamilton are expected in Town every Day from Edinburgh.

The Lord and Lady Halkerton are also on the Road from thence to the Bath.

James Bogle, Esq; being some time ago made Deputy Remembrancer, and now Sollicitor in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of William Bowles, Esq; has resign'd the Place of Secretary to the Royal Bank, and is therein succeeded by Mr. John Graham, Writer in Edinburgh.

Yesterday his Majesty went to view her late Majesty's Library in the Green Park, St. James's.

Last Sunday died at his House at Acton, John Shrimpton, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Five Persons are taken into Custody on Suspicion of forging the Hands of several of the Members of the House of Commons, by Franking General Post Letters.

Yesterday William Bland of Henrietta-street, Esq; was married to Miss Bennet of Cavendish Square, a young Lady of considerable Fortune

The latter End of last Week Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart. embarked at Plymouth for his Government of Barbados.

Captain John Banks is appointed Capt. of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

Monday Evening about 7 o'Clock, Mr. Mordington returning from Kensington to North End, was attacked in Holland Walk by two Foot-Pads, who robbed him of a Guinea, some Silver, his Hat and Wig, then bound him to a Tree, and made off undiscovered.

Yesterday the Hon. Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed Admiral of a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships intended to be sent this Summer into the Mediterranean.

The Beginning of next Week his Majesty's Ship the Lyon, a fourth Rate, is to be launch'd at Deptford.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to put the Wolf Sloop into Commission, and gave the Command thereof to Capt. Doudridge.

Their Lordships were likewise pleased to appoint Mr. Borrodell to be Lieutenant of the said Sloop, and they were sworn in and received their Commissions accordingly.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Baily, when 27 Prisoners were tried, Three whereof were capitally Convicted, viz. Richard Newman, for stealing a black Gelding Value 10 l. the Property of John Ivall; and John Toon and Edward Blastock, for robbing Mr. Edward Seabrook on the Highway of a Silver Watch, and about 18 s. in Money. Thirteen were cast for Transportation, and Eleven Acquitted.

To the Author of some Remarks on a printed Paper call'd, The Iron Trade of Great Britain impartially considered.

SIR,

I Have carefully perused your Considerations on the Iron Trade of Great Britain, and as you desired, I shall make some Remarks on them only, with Regard to a National Interest; for you very well know I am under no Temptation to think of the Subject, or to represent it, in any other Light.

1. Altho' it is very certain, that the Russians and Swedes have both Materials and Labour so much cheaper than we can possibly have them, that they will always be able to afford Iron at a lower Rate than it can be made in England; yet I cannot agree with you, that this is the only or principal Cause of the Reduction of the Quantity of Iron made in Great Britain; for I apprehend, that the immoderate Destruction of Wood in England, occasioned chiefly by Iron Works, has rendered a large Manufactory of Gross Iron impracticable for the future, and has contributed very much to keep under and depress the Improvement of Coppice and other Wood Lands, to the Prejudice of many other Branches of our Manufacture, as well as that of Tanning Leather, which depend on a constant Supply of different Kinds of Wood

2. I conceive, that as Trade cannot easily be forc'd into unnatural Channels, it is rather Necessity than Choice, that has carried the Iron Master's View and Labour from Britain to her Plantations in America, where he enjoys a Field for pushing his Industry to the utmost Extent, and may be able to supply Britain with any Quantity of Bar Iron she can possibly demand, at as cheap a Rate as it can be had from Foreigners, and equally good in Quality, which at no time could, or ever can be done by any Regulation whatever, to be made in favour of Forges in Great Britain.

3 If we may suppose a Man of Fortune and Genius in England, who is truly sensible of the absolute Necessity (as you have fully and justly represented it) which Great Britain is under to be supply'd with a sufficient Quantity of Iron, without depending on Foreigners; for what is so needful to her Defence, as well as to the carrying on all her Manufactures and Commerce with other Nations; if, I say [illegible]

may suppose such a one to transport himself and his Effects into any of the British Plantations in America, with the generous Prospect of raising a considerable Estate to himself, by doing a publick Service to his Country, it would be very injurious to consider such a Planter in America, as a less useful Subject than a Forge Master in England, who is forced to acknowledge, that he cannot even carry on the small Compass of his Business at Home, unless the Publick will please to make a Law to discourage the unlimited Undertaking of his Fellow Subject Abroad, by raising the Price of so necessary a Commodity as Bar Iron, which good Policy will ever direct Britain to obtain, at the cheapest Rate, from the Labour of her own Subjects.

4. As the Common Law makes no Difference between the Rights and Privileges of a Subject in the Plantations, and those of a Subject in England, we cannot, with any colourable Pretence, be allowed to consider the natural Rights of the British Subjects in America as a foreign Interest; on the contrary, we are bound, by the Laws of Nature and Reason, to nourish our Plantations as a part of the vital Blood of the Body Politick; so that a Subject there is no otherwise to be distinguished from one in Yorkshire or Cumberland, than in Proportion to the Advantages which accrue to the State of Great Britain, by their respective Applications and Industry.

5. You seem to lay too great a Stress on Bar Iron, as if it was the only considerable Manufacture of that Commodity; whereas in Truth it as little deserves that Name as Pig Iron, which you allow to the Plantations. But this, together with the great Variety of Inferences you endeavour to draw from your Premises, are all along founded on a plain asking of the Question, and to an unprejudiced Enquirer will by no means bear the partial Sense that is put on them; which, if needful, can very easily be demonstrated, by a categorical Answer to such of your Corolaries or Aphorisms, as do not evidently conclude against yourself.

6. Towards the latter Part of your Paper, I was sorry to find you labour so much to alarm the Legislature of Great Britain with the mighty Danger you seem to apprehend, from a Probability, That the Plantations will at some time or other Interfere with all the British Manufactures, and so become Masters instead of Servants to their Mother Country; a most terrible Consequence indeed, on the natural Decay and Failure of a few Forges in England, which could not even be supported, at any rate, if the Plantations in America were all destroyed.

7. As the Preservation and Safety of Great Britain chiefly depends on her Naval Strength, which is mainly supported by her Plantation Trade, it is to be wished, that preferable to all other Views, Care be taken to furnish every Commodity that is necessary for Defence, and especially Iron, within ourselves, and from the Labour of our own Subjects, at as cheap a Rate as it can be had from any foreign Country, since no other rational way appears, how we can be secure of obtaining such a large Quantity of Bar Iron as is continually in demand.

8. I hope, Sir, you will put the most favourable Construction on the Freedom wherewith I have delivered my Sentiments on this important Subject; and the rather, because I never could prevail with myself, to think or speak of the Publick Interest of my Country in any other way, but as it simply appeared to my Understanding, without the least Regard to my own, or any other private Interest. And I shall conclude with observing, that as so considerable an Undertaking as the making of a sufficient Quantity of Bar Iron in the Plantations, cannot be carried on but by a British Interest or Stock, it will follow, that the gross Profit must always centre in Britain, and, in Reality, belong to the British Merchant or Adventurer; for the American, properly so called, will receive little or nothing out of the Concern but the bare Profit of his own Labour, and the Rent of his Land: It would therefore be a very great Imposition on ourselves, considered as a People in Community, to imagine, that the Advantages reaped in America by carrying on any lawful and useful Branch of Commerce, can be prejudicial to the British State; for do we not daily see, that all the Riches hitherto acquired in America, is continually returned to Britain, as fast as it can be realised and converted into Cash; so that nothing remains there of this kind, but what is necessary to carry on the Course of Business, and answer the common Exigencies of Life: And whenever you please to consider that Subject in this Light, I am persuaded you will think differently from what you now do, concerning the publick Interest of Great Britain, in giving proper Encouragement to her Subjects, for supplying her from the Plantations with a sufficient Quantity of Bar Iron, which will be paid for in her own Manufactures, rather than continue to have it from Foreigners who are, and always must be paid in Money. I am, with great Truth,

SIR,

March 25, 1738.

Your most humble Servant.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	05 10	05 30

Bank Stock 140 3 4ths to 140. India 171 169. South Sea 98 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-4th to 110. New ditto 108 1-4th 107 3-4ths to 108. Three per Cent. 103 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 109 3-5ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 98. Royal Assurance 109. London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 5 l. 16 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 1 l. 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 to 3 Prem. English Copper 3 l. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent ditto no Price. Million Bank 125.

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IT is a pleasant ELECTUARY, which at once infallibly cures the Piles, be they ever so bad, and even after all other Means have failed, and that without any Trouble, Difficulty, or the least Confinement; in the sharpest Pain, and most miserable Torture, it gives surprizing Relief, and almost miraculous Ease.

No sooner is it taken scarcely, but all manner of Uneasiness vanishes, as if by Inchantment, and the Patient becomes as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no such Malady had ever been, and this it not only accomplishes for the present, in all Persons whatsoever, but also, by totally subduing all Sharpness in the Blood and Juices, it certainly prevents any Return of the PILES for the future, so as intirely to cure that Illness, and thereby prevent Fistula's, and other direful Consequences, that cannot be too much dreaded.

Thousands of Men and Women, who had for many Years, more or less, been wretchedly afflicted with the PILES, have at once been perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to their no less Joy and Comfort than Admiration.

It is so safe, that a sucking Child might take it without Inconvenience, for it never occasions the least Trouble or Disorder, and is so very agreeable to take, as not to give Disgust to the nicest Palate. Is sold only at Jacob's Coffee-house, against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal-Exchange, at 5 s. a Pot, with Directions.

The Great Carminative.

A most famous Tincture for the Wind Cholick,

IN what Part soever lodged; for at once taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures the severest Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels the Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to a Miracle.

For all wandering Pains in any Part soever, which are in some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, in others the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of Scorbutick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, having wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, nor lie at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and in taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from their present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the Course, recovered to perfect Health again.

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Whose INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCIES have gained it so much Reputation, that envious Imitators endeavour, tho' in vain, to counterfeit it.

It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmost Perfection, and is in the greatest Esteem amongst Ladies, &c. of the first Quality. No Words can sufficiently express its Virtues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts a false and unnatural Gloss on the Skin; but is a Remedy that, by its Use, really gives a Lustre to the most Beautiful, by shewing the fine Features of the Face, and is so safe, not having the least Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly, and if smelled to, is really good against Vapours.

It infallibly kill Worms in the Face, takes away Freckles, Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and assuredly cures any Defects in the Face, giving a charming youthful Lustre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or troubled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, Morphew, Heats, or the like, it is not to be paralleled, for it immediately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitens the Skin to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before look'd haggard and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair; and, in short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known or made publick, for cleaning and beautifying the Skin.

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